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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/698,490	11/03/2003	Kou Yamamoto	XA-9971	3241	
181 75	590 07/21/2006		EXAM	INER	
MILES & STOCKBRIDGE PC			SPISICH, GEORGE D		
1751 PINNACI SUITE 500	LE DRIVE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	MCLEAN, VA 22102-3833			3616	
			DATE MAILED: 07/21/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary	10/698,490	YAMAMOTO, KOU			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	George D. Spisich	3616			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D. (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 Ma	av 2006				
	action is non-final.				
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	·				
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		-			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Application Papers	·				
_					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
		, , (S.(O)) O, (O)(()) 1 O 102,			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) ☑ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ☑ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents2. Certified copies of the priority documents		ion No			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	• •				
application from the International Bureau		od III (IIIo National Otago			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list		ed.			
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Attachment(s)	_				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 1) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/21/06</u> .	6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP2588338 (cited by Applicant in IDS) in view of JP2002-166835 (cited and applied in the First Office Action by the Examiner).

JP' 338 discloses an extendable and contractable steering column apparatus for a vehicle including an outer column (20) through which an inner column (22) is slidably inserted, a lock housing portion (23) formed on the outer column and a locking mechanism that includes a pair of movable pieces (25,27) slidably fitted within a bore (24) formed through the lock housing portion in a vehicle body widthwise direction and a screw rod (31) passing through the pair of movable pieces, and an operation lever (36) disposed at an end portion of the screw rod, wherein the pair of movable pieces is shifted toward each other so as to press the inner column and to shift the pair of movable pieces from each other so as to release the pressure on the inner column in response to swinging of an operating lever. Examiner has interpreted the JP '338 to include all the details of Applicant's invention discussed above, as it is apparent that

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Applicant's invention is the improvement of the circular bore and circular cross section locking element to a non-circular bore and correspondingly non-circular sliding member (in cross section), which are not present in JP '338.

Although JP '835 (see Figs. 1 and 2) shows the sliding member (11a) sliding up the member (13a) to press against the inner column of the steering arrangement, it is clearly taught that a non-circular (in cross section) sliding member is used to properly engage the inner column. In this reference, the square sliding member obviously prevents undesirable rotation of the sliding member as may be present in the round sliding member of JP '338. Furthermore, the non-circular cross section sliding member of JP '835 ensures the proper alignment of the sliding member such that during assembly, the sliding member is properly installed in the arrangement so as to have the proper contact area alignment with the inner column.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the steering column arrangement of JP '338 by providing a non-circular cross section for the bore and sliding member as taught by JP '835 so as to prevent undesired rotation and ensure proper alignment of the sliding member and the inner column to allow for proper contact. Furthermore, it would be within the knowledge and skill of one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the round cross section members of JP '338 to provide the member with sides so as to prevent undesired rotation and misalignment of the engaging parts in assembly and operation.

With respect to Claim 2 "integrally molded" and Claim 3 "formed of die cast molded aluminum", Examiner points out that the method of forming the device is not

germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentably weight.

With respect to Claims 4 and 5 and the detail that at least one surface of the polygonal locking member cross section is parallel to an axis of the screw rod and all of the peripheral surfaces forming the cross section are flat and parallel to an axis of the screw rod, Examiner considers that as one of ordinary skill in the art and in view of JP '835 modifies the locking member of JP '338 which is circular in cross section that has sides parallel to the axis of the screw rod, to be polygonal, the sides would also remain parallel to the axis of the screw rod and "all be flat".

With respect to the structure detail that the lock housing is integral with the outer column, the term integral need only be that that are connected, and furthermore, JP '338 shows an integral lock housing and outer column.

With respect to the limitation that the outer column is formed of die cast molded aluminum, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the well known material Aluminum, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Response to Arguments

With respect to Applicant's argument that JP '835 does not teach or suggest a

problem with the structure in JP '338, Examiner disagrees and maintains the rejection.

Examiner insists that the only difference between the JP '338 (which is Applicant's prior

Art Figure 4) is having sides on the movable members that correspondingly engage the

sides of the bore. Examiner maintains that it is within the knowledge and skill of one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify the circular (in cross section) members and bore to be

polygonal (in cross section) so as to prevent undesired rotation and ensure proper

alignment and this is also taught by JP '835 since the pieces do not rotate and ensure

proper alignment of the engaging portions of the movable members and the steering

column.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George D. Spisich whose telephone number is (571) 272-6676. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00 to 6:30 except alt. Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Dickson can be reached on (571) 272-6669. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

George D. Spisich

July 17, 2006

RIMARY EXAMINER

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